United Nations S/2018/298

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 April 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 3 April 2018 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 29 March 2018 (S/2018/297) concerning your intention to appoint Major General Gebre Adhana Woldezgu (Ethiopia) as Force Commander of the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention expressed therein.

(*Signed*) Gustavo **Meza-Cuadra**
President of the Security Council

18-05220 (E) 040418

Please recycle

United Nations A/72/821–S/2018/299

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 April 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 44
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 29 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 28 March 2018, addressed to you by the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Mehmet Dânâ (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Feridun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

18-05470 (E) 120418

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 29 March 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 2 March 2018, addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/72/774-S/2018/176), which yet again contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertion that notices to airmen are "illegally issued", it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace that require notices to airmen are carried out by the relevant authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

Similarly, the claim in the letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, this claim ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As to the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control. Furthermore, I would like to stress that the allegation regarding the interference of radio frequencies is also totally baseless.

Moreover, the isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, which the Greek Cypriot side attempts to perpetuate by encouraging the international community to deem all airports and seaports in Northern Cyprus "illegal", is in complete contravention of international law, as well as the call made by the then Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in his report to the Security Council dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), in which he clearly stated: "I would hope they [members of the Security Council] can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)."

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport and using airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards, and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2017 alone, the number of passengers who used Ercan Airport stood at 3,962,541, and this number is expected to reach 4,200,294 in 2018. Moreover, in 2017, 27,197 aeroplanes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and 189,787 aeroplanes used the Ercan advisory airspace, and these numbers are expected to reach 27,469 and 193,583, respectively, in 2018. In that regard, it must also be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety, in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2018/300

Security Council

Distr.: General
4 April 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 3 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Pursuant to my letter to you dated 26 March 2018, regarding the seven Houthi ballistic missiles launched against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (S/2018/266), I am writing to inform you that the Iranian-backed Houthi militia in Yemen attacked a Saudi oil tanker today in international waters to the west of Hudaydah port. Fortunately, this attack was foiled by the rapid intervention of a naval vessel belonging to the Coalition to Restore Legitimacy in Yemen, resulting in minor damage to the oil tanker, which then sailed northward safely, escorted by a naval vessel of the Coalition.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia condemns in the strongest terms this cowardly terrorist attack on a Saudi oil tanker and expresses its grave concern regarding the threats that unabated Houthi terrorist attacks pose to the freedom of maritime navigation and international trade in the Bab al-Mandab and Red Sea regions. Furthermore, by waging this failed terrorist attack on an oil tanker, the lawless Houthis also demonstrated their indifference to the potentially catastrophic regional environmental and economic consequences of an oil spill in the Bab al-Mandab and Red Sea regions. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia therefore calls upon the Security Council to condemn this latest Houthi terrorist attack and to hold the Houthi militias and their patron Iran accountable for their innumerable crimes against international law. On behalf of the Coalition to Restore Legitimacy in Yemen, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia affirms that the Coalition will continue to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of maritime navigation and international trade in the Bab al-Mandab and Red Sea regions. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reiterates once more the importance of placing the port of Hudaydah under international supervision, in order to prevent the smuggling of weapons to the Houthis in violation of the arms embargo established pursuant to Security Council resolution 2216 (2015) and to prevent the use of Hudaydah port as a launch pad for terrorist attacks to threaten international maritime trade routes.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia notes with regret that the Houthi ballistic missile attacks of 25 March 2018 coincided with the visit of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen, Martin Griffiths, to the Yemeni capital, Sana'a, sending yet another clear message — following the assassination attempt on the former Special Envoy, Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed, in May 2017 — that the Houthis forcefully reject all United Nations-led peace efforts. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia notes with concern that the ballistic missile attacks of 25 March and the latest maritime attack were launched following a visit by a European Union delegation to

Sana'a on 19 March. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reiterates that many concerned States have cautioned against undertaking such visits to the Houthis, given that the Houthis interpret such contacts as legitimizing them, and in particular legitimizing their continued use of violence and refusal to engage in political dialogue with the legitimate Government of Yemen, as recognized in relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 2216 (2015). The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia further reiterates that the Houthis' principled rejection of all political dialogue has been proven by their rejection of United Nations proposals to increase commercial and humanitarian shipments through Red Sea ports, including new arrangements for the management of Hudaydah port and city, as well as an agreement for the resumption of government salary payments and the preservation of essential government services in all areas of Yemen. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia notes with regret the extent of the Houthis' intransigence, which led them to reject such proposals that would have significantly improved the humanitarian situation in Yemen.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia warns that the Houthis will continue to refuse to engage in any and all political dialogue so long as they are ordered to do so by their sponsor Iran. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia therefore calls upon the Security Council to take any and all possible measures to ensure the swift and comprehensive implementation of Security Council resolutions 2216 (2015) and 2231 (2015), in order to prevent the escalation of Houthi attacks on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which raise regional tensions and raise the risks of a broader regional confrontation.

My delegation requests that the present letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah Y. **Al-Mouallimi**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2018/301

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 April 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the press release issued by the African Union Commission on 3 April 2018, on the completion of the first phase of opening the crossing corridors of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan by the African Union Border Programme (see annex).

Having brought this matter to your attention, I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Magdi Ahmed Mofadal **Elnour**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

18-05448 (E) 100418

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Press release: African Union Border Programme completes the first phase of opening the crossing corridors of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone between the Republic of South Sudan and the Sudan

Addis Ababa, 3 April 2018

The African Union Border Programme (AUBP), through its technical team (AUBPTT), completed the first phase of the marking exercise by marking three of the ten crossing points along the corridors of the Safe Demilitarized Border Zone (SDBZ) between the Republic of South Sudan and Sudan, in line with the directives issued by the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel (AUHIP) as well as the Joint Political and Security Mechanism (JPSM) on Sudan and South Sudan.

The marking of the corridors signifies an important milestone in the implementation of the Cooperation Agreement between Sudan and South Sudan. The main objective of the marking exercise is to make a conclusive technical determination about where the SDBZ center-line is on the ground to enable the parties to withdraw their forces within the zone and to facilitate the free movement of people and formal trade between the two countries.

The Commission of the African Union expresses its appreciation and gratitude to the Governments of Sudan and South Sudan for their engagement, cooperation and support in facilitating the marking of the three crossing points along the corridors of the SDBZ. The Commission wishes to assure the two countries of AU's commitment to assist them in marking the remaining border crossing points of the SDBZ.

The AUBP program was established as part of AU's efforts to enhance capacities for structural conflict prevention in AU member states. The main objective of the African Union Border Programme is the promotion of peace, security and stability through its three pillars: Delimitation and demarcation of borders, cross-border cooperation and capacity building.

United Nations S/2018/302

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 April 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 2 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

By means of the present letter and in my capacity as President of the Security Council for March 2018, I hereby wish to inform you of the open briefing of the Council on the Lake Chad basin region and the implementation of Security Council resolution 2349 (2017), under the agenda item "Peace and security in Africa", which took place on 22 March 2018. A concept note highlighting the importance of addressing the root causes of the conflict was drafted in collaboration with the Department of Political Affairs of the Secretariat and the four countries in the region, Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria. Council members were urged to address the following questions:

1. What type of concrete action could the Security Council consider, including supporting countries and regional actors of the Lake Chad basin region, to strengthen stabilization and rehabilitation efforts in the region and advance the implementation of resolution 2349 (2017)?

2. How can the United Nations and the Security Council respond more effectively and coherently in terms of comprehensive risk assessment and risk management, early warning and concrete action in the Lake Chad basin region?

3. How can the United Nations contribute to ensuring that the need emphasized by the Council in resolution 2349 (2017) for adequate risk assessments and risk management, in particular in relation to climate change and ecological changes, is met?

As you are aware, the Deputy Secretary-General, Amina Mohammad, a remote sensing expert from the Lake Chad Basin Commission, Mohammed Bila, and the Senior Conflict Adviser from Adelphi, Chitra Nagarajan, briefed the Council on the root causes of the conflict in the Lake Chad basin region.

All three briefers highlighted the importance of addressing a variety of root causes, including the lack of local governance structures and participation of local communities. They also highlighted the link between increasing climate variability and water scarcity, among other environmental factors, and the developments in the region. In addition, briefers focused on the importance of risk assessments relating to climate change and ecological changes. Both Mr. Bila and Ms. Nagarajan emphasized the important role of the Secretariat in that regard, presenting concrete follow-up options to be considered by both the Security Council and the broader United Nations system. In summary, the briefers had the following recommendations for the United Nations system:

- Better reporting through the reporting cycles of the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel and the United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, including better risk assessment and analysis of climate- and ecological-related risks

- Conflict-, gender- and climate-sensitive programming that takes the local perspective into account and improves community participation

- Improved monitoring and reporting of programmes and their results to both the Security Council and other forums

Thereafter, all members of the Council made a statement, followed by Nigeria, whose Permanent Representative to the United Nations spoke on behalf of the four countries in the region (Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria). In most statements, with the exception of two members of the Council, the link between the adverse effects of climate change and the situation in the Lake Chad basin and its effects on the rise of violent extremism were confirmed. In addition, several members highlighted the link between water scarcity, drought, desertification and land degradation and the deteriorating situation in the region. All members of the Council highlighted the importance of regional efforts, such as the work of the Multinational Joint Task Force in pushing back Boko Haram. They stressed the need for increased funding to support these efforts and address the humanitarian needs. Some Council members also highlighted the need for a joint visit by the United Nations and the World Bank to the region, as stipulated in resolution 2349 (2017). In addition, the majority of Council members called for improved risk assessment and analysis for climate- and water-related risks relating to the conflict in the region and in other conflict situations, where relevant. They called for the Secretariat to strengthen reporting in that area.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands organized this open briefing in March to draw specific attention to the root causes of the conflict. In my capacity as President of the Security Council in March 2018, I hope that this briefing paved the way for the further implementation of resolution 2349 (2017). We look forward to collaborating with the Secretariat in furthering that effort.

I kindly request that the present letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Karel J. G. **van Oosterom**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2018/303

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 April 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith an information bulletin dated 4 April 2018 from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-05399 (E) 060418 100418

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (4 April 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: four in Ladhiqiyah, three in Damascus and one in Aleppo.

The Turkish representative office has reported seven incidents of gunfire in Idlib Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,778 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,500 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 79 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 75,852 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,495.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations S/2018/304

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 April 2018

Original: English

Identical letters dated 5 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Just over one week ago, the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations informed the Security Council of the Palestinian leadership's dangerous plan to orchestrate a series of mass confrontations along the security fence between the Gaza Strip and Israel between 30 March and 15 May 2018. The Palestinian leadership had insisted that these demonstrations are peaceful, but this past Friday, the world witnessed them turn violent as Hamas and its affiliates exploited women and children as human shields and sent armed terrorists to battle. Nevertheless, our security forces acted judiciously, and a vast majority of those killed were terrorists who have been identified as members of Hamas.

Last Friday's demonstrations proved that the provocative activities of Hamas were premeditated and will continue. The terror organization's social media channels are calling for rioters to prepare Molotov cocktails, collect tyres for burning and instigate sniper fire on Israel Defense Forces soldiers. Israel will continue to take great caution to protect the lives of civilians, operating in strict accordance with our rules of engagement. We cannot, however, permit mass infiltration and breaches of our sovereignty. It is imperative that the Security Council sends a clear message to the Palestinian leadership, insisting that it put an end to these riots that only serve to sow violence and instability.

I remind the Council that Israel has withdrawn completely from the Gaza Strip as of 2005 and has no civilian or military presence in this territory. Israel maintains the right to defend its sovereignty and protect its citizens and condemns the Palestinian leadership's dangerous efforts to inflame tensions and instigate violence.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as an official document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Danny **Danon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

18-05368 (E) 090418

Please recycle

United Nations S/2018/305

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 April 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 2402 (2018), adopted on 26 February 2018, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen until 28 March 2019.

Accordingly, I wish to inform you that, after consulting the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014), I have appointed the following expert:

Ahmed Himmiche (Morocco), finance

An additional expert will be appointed in due course.

I have also designated Mr. Himmiche to serve as Coordinator of the Panel of Experts.

I should be grateful if you could bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) António **Guterres**

18-05393 (E) 060418

Please recycle

United Nations S/2018/306

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 April 2018

Original: English

Note verbale dated 3 April 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith an urgent letter dated 2 April 2018 from the late representative of the Frente Polisario to the United Nations, Ahmed Boukhari, addressed to the President of the Security Council (see annex).

The Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as soon as possible as a document of the Security Council.

18-05452 (E) 160418

Please recycle

Annex to the note verbale dated 3 April 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Namibia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Frente Polisario, the legitimate representative of the people of Western Sahara, I am writing to you in your capacity as the President of the Security Council to place on record the following:

1. The Frente Polisario categorically refutes all the utterly unfounded and false allegations made by the representative of Morocco to the United Nations regarding the terms of the United Nations-supervised ceasefire and the related military agreement No. 1 in Western Sahara, as well as the current situation on the ground in the Territory.

2. The terms of the ceasefire of 1991 and military agreement No. 1 of 1997, accepted by both parties, the Frente Polisario and Morocco, are unequivocal and leave no room for tendentious interpretations. Furthermore, the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) is present on the ground in Western Sahara. Its mandate as established by the Security Council involves, inter alia, monitoring and reporting on the situation regarding the ceasefire and the related military agreement No. 1. MINURSO has not reported any violations by the Frente Polisario of such a nature as falsely alleged by Morocco, a fact that already puts into question the allegations of Morocco and exposes its ulterior motives.

3. Despite the repeated delays of the self-determination referendum for which MINURSO was established, as well as Morocco's well-documented obstructionism and blatant defiance of United Nations authority and Security Council resolutions, for the past 27 years, the Frente Polisario has been firmly committed to the cause of peace as a strategic policy option. It has strictly respected the terms of the ceasefire and the related military agreement No. 1 and has constructively engaged in the United Nations peace process aimed at bringing about a peaceful and just solution providing for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

4. It is well known that it was Morocco that sought to change the status quo by constructing a road across its military wall and the buffer zone in the Guerguerat area in Western Sahara. The dangerous and provocative move, to which the Frente Polisario had to respond at the time, was a clear breach of the ceasefire agreement and the related military agreement No. 1, and it remains the root cause of the current tension in the area.

5. It is also well known that Morocco has rejected the deployment of a United Nations technical mission as proposed by the Secretary-General to address the fundamental questions related to the ceasefire and related agreements, in response to the call made by the Security Council in its resolution 2351 (2017), operative paragraph 3. The Frente Polisario, which has already accepted the deployment of the United Nations technical mission, calls upon the Council to ensure the immediate implementation of its resolution 2351 (2017) in its entirety. The Frente Polisario also recalls that the current presence of some of its members in the Guerguerat area is strictly civilian and non-military.

6. The escalation of the aggressive actions and rhetoric of Morocco, in which the perpetrator presents itself as the victim, comes at a time when the Security Council is due to consider the situation concerning Western Sahara. It also takes place against the backdrop of the strongly expressed intention of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara, Horst Köhler, to relaunch the negotiating process between the two parties, as called for by the Council in its resolutions. Apprehensive about the outcome of the negotiations, Morocco has already been searching for

excuses to disengage from the United Nations peace process and its concomitant commitments.

7. The escalation by Morocco is also due to the setbacks that it has suffered recently at the hands of the European Court of Justice, which ruled against its illegal plunder of the natural resources of Western Sahara. The strong position expressed by the African Union at its latest summit with respect to the urgent need for direct negotiations between the two parties to the conflict in Western Sahara has also dealt a major blow to the attempts of Morocco to neutralize the great contribution of Africa to peace efforts in its last colony.

8. The unfounded and false allegations of Morocco regarding the United Nations-supervised ceasefire and the current situation on the ground in Western Sahara are therefore nothing more than a smokescreen deliberately designed to divert the attention of the Security Council from the real issues that underlie the current stalemate. They are also a pre-emptive move to forestall the outcome of the dynamic efforts deployed so far by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General for Western Sahara with a view to relaunching the political process and bringing the two parties back to the negotiating table.

9. Recognizing its inability to impose by military force its colonial fait accompli in the whole territory of Western Sahara and, recently, to change the status quo, Morocco is desperately reaching out to the Security Council to ask for the impossible, namely, the illegal annexation of a Non-Self-Governing Territory under the responsibility of the United Nations and over which Morocco has never had any sovereignty.

10. The recent moves of Morocco clearly represent another episode of its blackmail policy and defiant behaviour, which, unfortunately, was not met with the necessary and robust response from the Security Council. Such moves include, among others, opposing human rights monitoring within the MINURSO mandate, expelling the mission civilian component, trying to change the status quo in the Guerguerat area, imposing that MINURSO vehicles bear Moroccan number plates, affixing stamps on the passports of MINURSO staff members upon entry into and exit from Western Sahara and repeatedly defying the authority of MINURSO in its mission area.

11. The Frente Polisario therefore urgently calls upon the Security Council to ensure that such diversionary tactics do not distract it from the real issues that must be addressed for the negotiating process between the two parties to advance towards its ultimate objective, namely, a peaceful and just solution providing for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara. The Frente Polisario also calls upon the Council to use its authority to urge Morocco to engage seriously and constructively in the political process, to respect strictly the terms of the ceasefire and military agreement No. 1 and to desist from taking any action that may increase tension in the region and threaten its stability and security.

12. The Frente Polisario would like to reiterate to the Security Council, the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara its firm commitment to the terms of the ceasefire and the related military agreement No. 1. The Frente Polisario also remains strongly committed to direct negotiations without preconditions under the auspices of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for Western Sahara, with a view to reaching a peaceful and just solution that provides for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

I should be most grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed **Boukhari**
Representative of the Frente Polisario to the United Nations

United Nations S/2018/307

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 April 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 5 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith an information bulletin dated 5 April 2018 from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-05479 (E) 090418 110418

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 5 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (5 April 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: five in Ladhiqiyah, two in Damascus and one in Aleppo.

The Turkish representative office has reported four incidents of gunfire: three in Idlib Governorate and one in Dar'a Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

The Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has not carried out any humanitarian operations over the past 24 hours.

In total, 1,778 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,500 tons.

One United Nations humanitarian convoy — comprising 20 refrigerated trucks — was assured passage to Tall Shihab in Dar'a Governorate. The total weight of cargo delivered was 130 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 112 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 75,964 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

No ceasefire agreements have been signed over the past 24 hours.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process is unchanged — it is still 2,495.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.

United Nations S/2018/308

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 April 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to submit herewith a letter dated 12 March 2018, addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan, Khawaja Muhammad Asif, about the deteriorating human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and the situation on the line of control and the working boundary (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council in connection with the item entitled "The India-Pakistan question".

(*Signed*) Maleeha **Lodhi**

18-05593 (E) 130418

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Letter dated 12 March 2018 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan addressed to the Secretary-General

Situation on the line of control and the working boundary

I refer to earlier letters addressed to you, dated 6 December, 31 October, 6 June and 27 April 2017, about the ever-deteriorating human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir, where the Indian occupation forces have unleashed a reign of terror and atrocities against the defenceless and innocent Kashmiris.

Thousands of innocent Kashmiri civilians in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir are protesting every day in the streets. Their only demand is the realization of the right to self-determination promised to them by the United Nations. Since July 2016, hundreds of innocent Kashmiris have been killed and more than 20,000 have been injured. Scores of people have become permanently blind or suffer from partial to complete blindness. These barbaric acts urgently call for action from the international community.

You may recall that, while addressing the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, the Prime Minister of Pakistan presented a very strong case on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute to the international community and highlighted the grave human rights violations being perpetrated by the Indian forces in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. He underscored the brutal suppression by India of the struggle for self-determination of the people of Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The Prime Minister demanded an international investigation into India's crimes in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir and requested the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner for Human Rights to send an inquiry commission to Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir to verify the nature and extent of India's human rights violations, secure the punishment of those responsible and provide justice and relief to victims. He also called upon the Secretary-General to appoint a special envoy for Jammu and Kashmir.

Alarmingly, instead of putting an end to these brutalities, the Indian occupation forces have deliberately escalated tensions at the line of control and the working boundary in order to divert the attention of the international community from the grave human rights situation in Indian-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

The year 2017 witnessed an unprecedented escalation in ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces along the line of control and the working boundary. Fifty-four innocent civilians embraced martyrdom, while more than 200 were injured in 1,970 ceasefire violations during 2017. This number includes women, children and elderly people.

The trend further intensified during the first two months of 2018, in which the total number of ceasefire violations by the Indian forces rose to more than 400. Resultantly, 20 innocent civilians have embraced martyrdom, while 71 others have been injured. The civilian-populated villages along the line of control and the working boundary are continuously being targeted with heavy mortars and automatic weapons. Indiscriminate use of those heavy-calibre weapons has increased the number of casualties.

Pakistan has resultantly lodged many protests with India over the ceasefire violations and the resultant loss of precious lives. Copies of all the démarches issued to the Indian High Commission in 2017 are attached (see enclosure).

The Indian actions are a threat to regional peace and tranquillity and can lead to a strategic miscalculation in the nuclearized South Asia. I would appreciate it if the attached démarches could be circulated as documents of the Security Council so that the international community may be sensitized about the gravity of Indian atrocities.

(*Signed*) Khawaja Muhammad **Asif**

Enclosure

A

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind (I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces, on the LoC, in Khui Ratta Sector, on 07 February 2017, resulting in shahadat of one civilian, Mr. Ashfaq (25 years old) who was working as a laborer for the construction of a house. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed condemnable and contrary to human dignity and international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC, targeting the civilian populated areas, and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 Ceasefire Understanding, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No. 175
15 February, 2017
Islamabad

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

c/c

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind (I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violation by the Indian occupation forces from 1055 hrs to 1120 hrs, on 13 February 2017, on the LoC in Thub area (Bhimber Sector), resulting in the shahadat of three soldiers. The deliberate targeting of civilians and soldiers is indeed condemnable and contrary to human dignity and international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 Ceasefire Understanding, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Islamabad

14 March 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violation by the Indian occupation forces on 17 March 2017 at 06:16 pm, on the LoC in Kotkotterra sector/ Kotli, resulting in the shahadat of a 60 years old civilian lady Mst. Manzoor Bagum w/o Muhammad Hussein r/o Village Thandi Kassi. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed condemnable and contrary to human dignity and international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 Ceasefire Understanding, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
No-175
Islamabad

21 March, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violation by the Indian occupation forces on 01 April, 2017 at 1640 hours, on the LoC in Chirikot sector, resulting in the shahadat of an 18 years old civilian, Mr. Muhammad Affaque Qureshi (s/o Muhammad Khalil Qureshi) r/o village Polas, Chirikot on 02 April, 2017. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed condemnable and contrary to human dignity and international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 Ceasefire Understanding, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

High Commission of the Republic of India
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violation by the Indian occupation forces in the night of 10th and 11th May, 2017, on the LoC in Tandar, Subzkot, Khuiratta, Baroh, Bagsar, Khanjar sectors, resulting in the shahadat of 1 civilian Muhammad Rizwan r/o village Subzkot, Subzkot sector and injuries to 2 others including a lady, Willayat Bibi r/o village Subzkot, Subzkot sector and Abdul Aziz r/o village Tain, Khuiratta sector. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and condemnable. It is contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Islamabad
May 11th, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. India(I)5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and has the honour to convey serious concerns over the continuous and intensive firing across the Line of Control (LoC) from the Indian forces, especially over the last 24 hours, in Nakial, Khui Ratta and Bhimbir Sectors in particular killing one soldier and injuring a couple of civilians. Additionally, there is confirmed intelligence, regarding unusual aggressive deployment of men, including commandos and heavy material on the other side of the LoC.

We have credible information that the Indian forces are planning to undertake an offensive/adventure across the LoC imminently. We would urge the Government of India to refrain from any such misadventure, as it can lead to a strategic miscalculation.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NO-175
13 May 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

C/e (13/5)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces on 1 June, 2017 at 0715 hours, on the LoC in Battal, Jandrot and Kotli sectors, resulting in the shahadat of 1 civilian, Mr. Ghizar Ahmed and injuries to 4 others including 3 women (Mr. Jamil Akmal, Mst. Sana, Mst. Asma, Mst. Fareha) in Battal sector and shahadat of 1 civilian, Mr. Fazal Hussain and injury to one other, Mr. Jamil Ahmed in Kotli sector. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and condemnable. It is contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

June 1, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Chirikot and Hot Spring Sectors on 10 and 12 June, 2017 respectively, resulting in shahadat of 1 civilian (Shabbir Khan r/o Polas Village of 70 years) in Chirikot Sector and 2 others (Waqar Younas r/o Bhabra Village of 18 years, Asad Ali r/o Bhabra Village of 19 years) in Hot Spring Sector and injuries to three others in Hot Spring Sector (M. Shahbaz r/o Bhabra Village of 30 years, Shumaila Khurshid r/o Chakrali Village and Hafsa Shabbir r/o Chakrali Village of 14 years). The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and condemnable. It is contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Islamabad

June 12, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Nikial Sectors on 28th June 2017, resulting in shahadat of 1 civilian (Abdul Wahab r/o Dothilla Village of 22 years) and injuries to four others (Muhammad Shakeel r/o Mohra Village of 25 years, Muhammad Arshad r/o Mohra Village, Asif Mahmood r/o Mohra Village and Safira Bibi r/o Mohra Village of 32 years). The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and condemnable. It is contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
No-175
Islamabad
June 29, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Chirikot and Satwal Sectors on 8th July 2017, resulting in shahadat of 2 civilians, (a 22-year old girl in Satwal village and a man in Tetri Note village) and injuries to 3 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No-175
Islamabad
July 8, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Chirikot and Satwal Sectors on 8th July 2017, resulting in shahadat of another 3 civilians, (two women in Tetri Note village and one women in Chaffar Village) and injuries to 1 other. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs No-175 Islamabad

July 9, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. IndID-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Baroh and Tandar Sectors on 18th July 2017, resulting in Shahadat of 2 civilians, including one women in Barho Sector and a man in Tandar Sector, and injuries to 6 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No-175
Islamabad

July 19, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India
Islamabad.

O/C

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017 to date, Indian forces have carried out 594 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Nikial and Nezapir Sectors on 19th July 2017 resulted in Shahadat of 2 civilians (one in Nikial Sector and another in Nezapir Sector) and injuries to 5 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

July 20, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(II)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017 to date, Indian forces have carried out 618 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Leepa Sector on 21 July 2017 resulted in Shahadat of a 12-year old boy, Umair, in Gheekot village, and injuries to 3 others. This is the third ceasefire violation by the Indian forces in the past four days. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No-175
Islamabad

July 24, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017 to date, Indian forces have carried out more than 600 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 25 innocent civilians and injuries to 110, as compared to 382 ceasefire violations in 2016. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Khuiratta and Karela Sector on 7 August 2017 resulted in Shahadat of a 35-year old woman, Munira Bibi in Karela Sector and injury to another woman, Farena Bibi in Khuiratta Sector. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

August 25, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India
Islamabad

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 600 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 28 innocent civilians and injuries to 113 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Rawalakot Sector on 27 August 2017 resulted in Shahadat of 3 civilians including a woman, and injuries to 2 others of a family in Fatehpur village when their house was directly hit by Indian mortar. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs NO-175 Islamabad

August 28, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 700 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 29 innocent civilians and injuries to 113 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Kotera Sector on 29 August 2017, resulted in the shahadat of a 55 years old civilian, Muhammad Rasheed, resident of village Mithidhara. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No-175
August 31, 2017
Islamabad

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. IndD(I-S)/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 700 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 30 innocent civilians and injuries to 113 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Chirikot Sector (Kasuta, Nullian and Polas Villages) on 02 September 2017, resulted in the shahadat of an 8 years old girl, Momina, resident of village Polas. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurances of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No-175
Islamabad

High Commission of the Republic of India
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 700 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 32 innocent civilians and injuries to 236 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Pakhlian Sector on 13 September 2017, resulted in the shahadat of 2 civilians, 35 years old Muhammad Zahoor, resident of village Dewara and Reshma Bibi, resident of village Kakran, and injuries to 3 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working boundary, and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(II)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out 870 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 38 innocent civilians and injuries to 142 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Charwa Sector, Bimi Sulaniyan Village, on 21 September 2017, resulted in the shahadat of 6 civilians, including 4 females, and injuries to 25 others, including 18 females and 5 children. Many of the affected are seriously injured and the casualties are likely to rise. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working boundary, and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Islamabad

September 28, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India
Islamabad.

S/C
Encl: Nil
2/19

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out 873 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 39 innocent civilians and injuries to 144 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Kotli/Nikial Sub Sector on 22 September 2017, resulted in the shahadat of a 22 years old girl, Tashiba, resident of village Balakot, and injuries to 2 others, including a female. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No. 175
September 27, 2017
Islamabad

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 980 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 43 innocent civilians and injuries to 153 others. The latest ceasefire violations by Indian forces in Rakh Chikri and Rawalkot Sectors on 30th September and 2nd October 2017, resulted in the shahadat of 3 civilians, and injuries to 5 others, including a woman. This is the 38th ceasefire violation by the Indian forces in the past twelve days resulting in the shahadat of 13 civilians, including 6 women, and injuries to 57 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is considered deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire understanding in letter and spirit and restrict the use of excessive and indiscriminate weapons in the presence of civilian populated areas. The deployment of the UNMOGIP in parts of Jammu & Kashmir as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails this opportunity to renew to the High Commission of the Republic of India the assurances of its highest consideration.

October 2, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India
Islamabad

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. [illegible]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of India to the United Nations and, with reference to the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces in Jammu and Kashmir, has the honour to state as follows.

In 2017 to date, the Indian forces have opened fire and shelling across the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the martyrdom of innocent civilians and injuries to [illegible] civilians. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Kawalakot in the Sector of Qasba Tehsil, Poonch district, [illegible] on the night of 7 civilians (2 women and 5 children) and injuring [illegible] others. Eyewitness accounts of villagers in the area indicate that the Indian forces deployed [illegible] targeting [illegible] civilians, including women and children, in violation of international humanitarian law and international human rights law.

The Government of Pakistan has repeatedly called on the Government of India to desist from deliberately targeting innocent civilians and to abide by its obligations under the Geneva Conventions and the Charter of the United Nations. The Government of Pakistan expects the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan to play its role in accordance with its mandate, including by investigating the violations of the ceasefire and the Agreement on Measures to Supervise the Ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir signed between India and Pakistan on 28 July 1949. The Government of Pakistan also expects the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to play its role in accordance with its mandate, including by monitoring the ceasefire violations and reporting to the Security Council.

The Government of Pakistan has also repeatedly called on the Government of India to allow the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan and other independent international observers to visit Jammu and Kashmir to investigate the killings of the innocent civilians and the human rights violations committed by the Indian occupation forces. The Government of Pakistan once again calls upon the Government of India to allow the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan and other independent international observers to visit Jammu and Kashmir to investigate the killings of innocent civilians and human rights violations committed by the Indian occupation forces.

The Government of Pakistan also calls upon the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan to play its role in accordance with its mandate, including by monitoring the ceasefire violations and reporting to the Security Council.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Mission of the Republic of India to the United Nations the assurances of its highest consideration.

[illegible]

[illegible]
Islamabad

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1150 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 49 innocent civilians and injuries to 165 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Leepa/Kayani Sector on 24 October 2017 resulted in the shahadat of 2 civilians (Sumaira Younis and Maryam, residents of Noukot village) and injuries to 6 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working Boundary and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

October 25, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

Copy to: Police New Delhi
(By Fax)

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIR
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1100 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the shahadats of 47 innocent civilians and injuries to 159 others. The latest ceasefire violation by Indian forces in Kotli/Nikial Sector on 14 October 2017 resulted in the shahadat of 2 children (8 years old Saad, resident of Kainat Dherri village and 14 years old Hummayun, residents of village Balakot), and injuries to 4 others, including 3 children. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs Islamabad
Oct[illegible] 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

Copy to: Pakic New Delhi

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1300 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the Shahadats of 50 innocent civilians and injuries to 165 others. The latest ceasefire violation by the Indian forces in Chirikot Sector on 14 November 2017 resulted in the shahadat of a 75 years old lady Mehmooda Begum w/o Sher Wali Muhammad. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working Boundary and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
No. 175
Islamabad

November 15, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

V/ New Delhi

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1300 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the shahadats of 52 innocent civilians and injuries to 170 others. The latest ceasefire violations by the Indian forces in Chirikot and Nezapir Sectors on 17 November 2017 resulted in the shahadat of 2 civilians (Rasheeda Begum, resident of Truthi village and Muhammad Haneef, resident of Nezapir), and injuries to 5 others, including 2 women. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working Boundary and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per th. UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Islamabad

November 17, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

C/ New Delhi
20/11/17

C/C

199

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017(D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and strongly condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces. Despite calls for restraint, India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations. In 2017, to date, the Indian forces have carried out more than 1300 ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary, resulting in the shahadats of 54 innocent civilians and injuries to 174 others. The latest ceasefire violation by the Indian forces on 7 December 2017 in Chirikot Sector, Chaffar Village while a funeral prayer was being offered, resulted in the shahadat of 2 civilians (Shaukat and Iq' al resident of Chaffar village), and injuries to 4 others. The deliberate targeting of civilians is indeed deplorable and contrary to human dignity, international human rights and humanitarian laws.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to inve tigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and Working Boundary and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to stop the deliberate targeting of civilian populated areas and maintain peace on the LoC and Working Boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission the assurance of its highest consideration.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Islamabad

December 07, 2017

High Commission of the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
ISLAMABAD

706

No. Ind(I)-5/4/2017 (D)

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan presents its compliments to the High Commission of the Republic of India in Islamabad and condemns the unprovoked ceasefire violations by the Indian occupation forces at the Rakhchikri Sector on 25 December 2017 providing cover to non-state actors who planted IEDs which resulted in the shahadat of 3 Pakistani soldiers and injury to another. Despite calls for restraint India continues to indulge in ceasefire violations.

The Government of Pakistan strongly condemns the highly unprofessional and un-soldierly act of cowardice of the Indian occupation forces. India's deliberate escalation on the LoC through unprovoked firing, particularly targeting civilian areas, to gain political mileage by raising tensions with Pakistan are a threat to regional peace and tranquillity.

The Government of Pakistan reiterates its call on the Government of India to investigate this deplorable act and other incidents of unprovoked ceasefire violations on the LoC and share the findings of the investigation with Pakistan. The Government of India must ensure respect for the 2003 ceasefire arrangement, in letter and spirit, and instruct the concerned authorities to maintain peace on the LoC and the working boundary. The Government of India should permit UNMOGIP to play its mandated role as per the UN Security Council Resolutions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the esteemed High Commission of India, the assurances of its highest consideration.

706

26 December, 2017

High Commission for the Republic of India,
Islamabad.

United Nations A/72/823–S/2018/309

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
6 April 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 99 (l)
General and complete disarmament: implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 5 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you an aide-memoire of the Russian Federation on the incident in Salisbury, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on 4 March 2018 (see annex).*

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 99 (l), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vassily **Nebenzia**

* The annex is being circulated in the languages of submission only.

18-05476 (E) 110418

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 5 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: English and Russian]

Aide-memoire on the Salisbury incident of 4 March 2018

On 4 March 2018, contradictory reports began to emerge from Salisbury (London suburbs) alleging that there had been an attempted murder of two Russian citizens Sergei Skripal and his daughter Yulia Skripal on the soil of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Pursuant to the existing practice of inter-state relations, the Russian Federation immediately requested through the diplomatic channels the UK side to provide a detailed account of the developments. There was no clear official response for the next seven long days.

On 12 March 2018, the British side all of a sudden and failing to provide any further explanations publicly accused the Russian Federation of an attempted murder of former double agent Sergei Skripal and his daughter on the soil of the UK allegedly with the use of a nerve agent called "Novichok" in accordance to western classification. Moreover, the UK also made accusations alleging that Russia had "violated" its obligations under the 1993 Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction (CWC).

For some inexplicable reason, the UK started widely circulating those totally unsubstantiated claims in the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), the UN Security Council, among the Member States of the European Union and NATO, and in the media.

To date, UK officials have not provided a single piece of evidence to prove any Russia's involvement in the alleged poisoning of Sergei Skripal and his daughter. On the basis of which characteristics ("markers") has it been ascertained that the substance used in Salisbury "originated from Russia"? Does the UK possess reference samples of the military-grade poisonous substance that British representatives identify as "Novichok"? Has the substance identified by British representatives as "Novichok" or analogous substances been researched, developed or produced in the UK?

As far back as 12 March 2018, the Embassy of the Russian Federation in the United Kingdom sent an official Note Verbale to the UK side with a proposal to provide us with all available information and suggesting that a joint and speedy investigation of the Salisbury incident be conducted on that basis.

Russia also made an official proposal to conduct full-scale bilateral consultations as envisaged in article IX para.2 of the Chemical Weapons Convention, in order to immediately address all concerns about the compliance with the Convention raised by the British side. A relevant Russia's statement was circulated as an official document of the 87th OPCW Executive Council Session (EC-87/NAT.9 of 13 March 2018).

It is highly regrettable that all these constructive Russia's proposals were ignored.

The UK has blatantly refused to cooperate with the Russian Federation in the investigation of an incident involving two Russian citizens that was declared by the UK and occurred on UK soil. At the same time London dared to accuse Russia of "concealing" some mysterious "facts" unknown to anybody. Moreover, London is yet to reply to numerous requests by the Russian Federation to exercise its right of consular access to Russian citizens.

Neither has the UK submitted to the OPCW any official requests for legal assistance in this matter. Consequently, the provisions of para 2 of article VII of the Convention have not been invoked.

Certainly, British Prime Minister Theresa May and Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson's attempt to present Russia with a 24-hour ultimatum in connection with this incident cannot be regarded as either an "offer of cooperation" within the meaning of the CWC, or a "request for legal assistance". Russia was only asked orally to explain which of the two scenarios were true: "either the Russian State has attempted murder on the British Soil using a chemical weapon or Russia has lost control of its stockpile of nerve agents".

Given these grave and, at the same time, completely groundless accusations brought against the Russian Federation and in order to ensure comprehensive, detailed and fully open investigation into the events of 4 March 2018 in Salisbury, we will continue to persistently demand access to all materials of the UK national investigation, including all surveillance recordings, transcripts of telephone conversations, confirmation of consistency, integrity and reliability of the entire chain of evidence collection, Porton-Down Laboratory's detailed reports on samples, including bio-materials that UK experts allegedly collected from the victims, etc.

This is the only way we can get a reliable answer to our legitimate question — what actually has happened and is still happening to the Russian citizens in the territory of the UK since 4 March 2018.

Russia will regard the findings of national and international experts as deserving consideration only if those findings are presented officially and publicly and are based on solid facts and evidence in conformity with all existing international legal procedures and if participation of Russian experts in any investigation is ensured.

Even in this extremely unhealthy situation, which London has created around the "Skripal Case", the Russian Federation stands ready to engage in open and constructive cooperation with the UK within the legal framework of the CWC and other international treaties applicable to the situation with investigation into the Salisbury incident.

Having refused our proposal to use article IX of the CWC, which invites states parties to the Convention to resolve, through exchange of information and consultations among themselves, any matter which may cause doubt about compliance with this international instrument, London referred to article VIII of the Convention, paragraph 38 (e) of which provides for "technical assistance" to states parties. Citing this paragraph and demonstrating the apparent unwillingness to resolve the issue on a bilateral and professional basis, UK requested the OPCW Technical Secretariat to "independently verify" analysis made by London.

The question arises as to why the UK having high-level expertise requested such "assistance" from the OPCW?

It is important to understand that neither article VIII of the OPCW nor other provisions of the Convention provide for any "independent verification" of national investigations' results and conclusions by the OPCW Technical Secretariat.

We expect from the OPCW an official and strictly fact-based report on chemical composition of samples taken by the OPCW Technical Secretariat experts in compliance with the "chain of custody" procedure for safeguarding physical evidence, as stipulated by the CWC.

Otherwise, Russia will consider itself entitled to claim that the investigation findings are invalid, actions taken do not comply with the CWC provisions and that the UK, the United States and other countries aligned with them for some reason intentionally undermine this so far the most successful international disarmament instrument.

The Russian Federation has consistently and in good faith complied with its CWC obligations. Pursuant to article III of the CWC, it declared all chemical weapon stockpiles in its territory. The nerve agent known in the west as "Novichok" has never been produced, stored or put into service by the Russian Federation.

On 27 September 2017, Russia successfully completed the implementation of its program of complete and total elimination of its chemical arsenal. This fact has been verified by the OPCW, which comprises 192 states, including the UK and the US. We consistently and persistently call for the strengthening of international peace and security, for the comprehensive settlement of any disputes, even the most difficult ones, by means of a constructive dialogue and open cooperation.

It is regrettable that the UK side has so far refused to cooperate with Russia in order to establish the truth, opting instead for a language of ultimatums, which will take us nowhere.

In view of the unfriendly actions undertaken by certain states in the context of the UK-initiated "Skripal Case", Russia demands from them detailed explanations of the motivation behind their actions, at the very least. With this information in mind, we will outline follow-up steps, including in bilateral and multilateral relations.

We reiterate that we are open for investigation, and, since the British so blatantly avoid bilateral cooperation, are ready to work on it in responsible manner within the OPCW as a specialized international organization.

United Nations S/2018/310

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 April 2018
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 4 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, and further to the letter dated 16 January 2018 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2018/56), I should like to inform the Security Council that Qatar continues to take menacing and hostile actions that threaten the safety of navigation of civil aircraft, which is guaranteed by the relevant international agreements and conventions.

Over the past few months, Qatar has threatened civil aircraft that are following declared and published airways that have been approved by the International Civil Aviation Organization. Qatari warplanes have intercepted or flown close to civil aircraft and threatened the safety of the civilians on board those aircraft, and they have cut off civil airways without authorization from the Bahrain Area Control Centre, which is responsible for air traffic control services in that area. Such actions contravene the 1944 Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention), article 3 bis (a) of which provides that "[t]he contracting States recognize that every State must refrain from resorting to the use of weapons against civil aircraft in flight ...".

Bahrain deplores the irresponsible and reckless actions of Qatar with regard to civil aircraft and stresses the need to put an end to these provocative actions, which constitute a threat to security and stability, and run counter to the principle of good-neighbourliness. Bahrain is extremely concerned at the serious repercussions of those actions and the possibility that major incidents could occur that might threaten the safety of civilians. In that connection, we should like to draw attention to Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, which provides that "[a]ll Members, in order to ensure to all of them the rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter".

Bahrain, in keeping with its firm commitment to fulfilling its responsibilities under international law and its keenness to ensure regional stability, will continue to strive to ensure the security and safety of civil aviation, despite the false allegations and accusations that are being indiscriminately levelled against it by Qatar, in order to divert attention from the latter's illegal actions. Bahrain urges the international community to demand that Qatar should immediately end its hostile actions and observe the rules of international law that are relevant to the safety and smooth operation of international aviation.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Jamal Fares **Alrowaiei**
Permanent Representative

18-05454 (E) 100418 100418

Please recycle

United Nations S/2018/311*

Security Council

Distr.: General
6 April 2018

Original: English

Letter dated 2 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that, under the presidency of Peru, the Security Council plans to hold an open debate on sexual violence in conflict on 16 April 2018. The focus of the open debate will be preventing sexual violence in conflict through empowerment, gender equality and access to justice.

In this regard, Peru has prepared the attached concept note (see annex). I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Gustavo **Meza-Cuadra**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations

* Reissued for technical reasons on 13 April 2018.

18-05445* (E) 130418

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 2 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Concept note for the Security Council open debate on the theme "Preventing sexual violence in conflict through empowerment, gender equality and access to justice", to be held on 16 April 2018

I. Introduction

1. The aim of this open debate is to analyse how conflict-related sexual violence can be prevented and more effectively and sustainably addressed through the empowerment of women, the advancement of gender equality and efforts to ensure access to justice and accountability for crimes of sexual violence. It will focus in particular on patterns and trends identified in the annual report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2018/250), including in connection with structural discrimination, economic inequalities and climates of impunity and insecurity, among other root causes.

II. Background and normative developments in the Security Council

2. The Security Council has adopted a robust series of resolutions to raise awareness of and generate action to combat sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict:

- Resolution 1820 (2008), in which the Council recognized that sexual violence is often employed as a tactic of war and can constitute a war crime, a crime against humanity and/or an act of genocide and, as such, cannot be amnestied. The Council called for the immediate and complete cessation of sexual violence against civilians, in particular women and girls who are disproportionately affected, and an end to the impunity enjoyed by perpetrators, expressing its deep concern that, despite repeated condemnation, sexual violence against civilians trapped in war zones not only was continuing but in some cases had become widespread and systematic. This resolution built upon the foundational resolution 1325 (2000) by affirming that effective steps to prevent and respond to all forms of sexual violence could significantly contribute to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security.
- Resolution 1888 (2009), in which the Council established new infrastructure and mechanisms to advance the implementation of this agenda, including the creation of a Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, a Team of Experts on the Rule of Law and Sexual Violence in Conflict working through the Office of the Special Representative and dedicated women's protection advisers in field missions. The Council further committed itself to incorporating specific provisions on combating conflict-related sexual violence in the mandates of peacekeeping operations. The Council encouraged Member States to increase access to health care, psychosocial support and legal assistance for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence in remote and rural areas.
- Resolution 1960 (2010), in which the Council established a monitoring and compliance regime, including specific monitoring, analysis and reporting arrangements on conflict-related sexual violence, mandated the listing of parties

to armed conflict credibly suspected of committing or being responsible for patterns of sexual violence in situations on the Council's agenda and called upon parties to armed conflict to make specific and time-bound commitments to combat sexual violence, including by prohibiting such crimes through clear command orders, adopting codes of conduct and other measures and investigating alleged abuses and holding perpetrators accountable in a timely manner.

- Resolution 2106 (2013), in which the Council emphasized prevention and the central role of civil society organizations in addressing crimes of sexual violence, reiterating that all actors, including not only the Security Council and parties to armed conflict but also all Member States and United Nations entities, must do more to advance the implementation of this agenda and combat impunity for such crimes. The Council also affirmed the centrality of gender equality and the political, social and economic empowerment of women in efforts to prevent sexual violence in armed conflict and post-conflict situations.

- Resolution 2331 (2016), in which the Council addressed the nexus between trafficking, sexual violence, terrorism and transnational organized crime, paving the way for more systematic monitoring and reporting, as well as enhanced information-sharing and judicial cooperation. It further affirmed that victims of trafficking in persons and sexual violence committed by terrorist groups and networks should be eligible for official redress as victims of terrorism. The acknowledgement of sexual violence as a tactic of terrorism, integral to recruitment, resourcing and radicalization strategies, formally linked this issue to global action aimed at curbing terrorist financing, including the work of relevant sanctions regimes.

III. Scope of the open debate: preventing sexual violence in conflict through the empowerment of women, gender equality and access to justice

3. In the report of the Secretary-General on conflict-related sexual violence (S/2018/250), a number of new and emerging concerns are highlighted in relation to the use of sexual violence by parties to armed conflict as a tactic of war and terrorism. It is noted that such violence can cause long-term physical and psychological trauma and shred the social fabric. Indeed, the report contains an analysis of the use of sexual violence by belligerent parties in several settings to attack and alter the collective identity of persecuted groups, notably religious, ethnic, political or indigenous minorities. As an integral component of strategies to secure the control of land and resources, conflict-related sexual violence has devastated the physical and economic security of displaced and rural women and women belonging to minority groups in particular. The importance of socioeconomic reintegration support aimed at restoring community cohesion in the wake of war is also underscored.

4. The report further demonstrates how women suffer structural discrimination at the macroeconomic level, which reduces their resilience to financial and security shocks and hampers their ability to claim and realize their rights. In addition, the effects of conflict-related sexual violence can echo across generations, through trauma, stigma, poverty, poor health and unwanted pregnancy.

5. In the report, it is also noted that conflict-related sexual violence is often presaged and accompanied by other violations of human rights, including gender-based violence and discrimination and related incitement and threats. This affirms

that the physical security of women is inextricably linked to their political, social and economic status and rights.

6. Most incidents of mass rape continue to be met with mass impunity, as conflict shreds the social contract and subverts the rule of law. The majority of victims of conflict-related sexual violence are politically and economically marginalized women and girls living beyond the reach and protection of institutions that ensure the rule of law. It is therefore critical that transitional justice processes address both the legacy of such crimes and their underlying structural root causes by ensuring access to justice for women and all victims, as part of overall peacebuilding and reconciliation.

IV. Objectives and guiding questions for the open debate

7. The aim of the open debate is to identify opportunities and gaps at the national, regional and international levels to improve efforts to prevent and respond to conflict-related sexual violence through the empowerment of women, gender equality and access to justice. It will provide a platform for strategic reflection on ways to advance and accelerate the implementation of this agenda, created by the Security Council exactly one decade ago, tracking progress over time and bringing to the surface remaining obstacles and constraints, as well as new and emerging challenges, in particular those related to structural gender inequality as a critical element of instability that impedes efforts to maintain or restore international peace and security.

8. We encourage interventions that address the following questions:

- What specific measures have been taken at the national level to prevent conflict-related sexual violence, in particular long-term initiatives focused on the empowerment of women, advancing gender equality and ensuring that perpetrators of sexual violence are brought to justice?
- What gaps in national legal frameworks, policies and programmes would need to be addressed in order to enhance the empowerment of women, gender equality and access to justice as strategies to prevent sexual violence during and in the wake of conflict?
- How can the participation of women and civil society be promoted as part of efforts to ensure the protection of women, as well as their economic recovery, empowerment and resilience, to prevent sexual violence in conflict and to reduce recourse to negative and/or harmful coping mechanisms?
- Since the statement delivered by your country in 2017 on this topic, what progress has been made at the national or regional level to prevent and address conflict-related sexual violence through the promotion of the empowerment of women, gender equality, accountability and access to justice?
- What strategies can be implemented in order to strengthen justice mechanisms to sanction those responsible for sexual violence and to end impunity? How can the international community support Governments in combating impunity and ensuring consistent accountability at all levels as a critical component of preventing and deterring sexual violence in conflict? How can conflict-related sexual violence be more effectively addressed through international commissions of inquiry, referrals to and cooperation with the International Criminal Court and the establishment of ad hoc, hybrid and national tribunals?
- How can the Security Council, when establishing and renewing the mandates of United Nations peacekeeping and political missions, as well as relevant sanctions regimes, more effectively promote gender equality, the empowerment

of women in conflict and post-conflict situations and accountability for crimes of sexual violence?

- What other strategic approaches could be adopted or supported to prevent the use of sexual violence as a tactic of war or terrorism, including, for example, legislative reform, security sector reform, vetting and training, capacity-building to strengthen institutions that ensure the rule of law, amplifying the political voice of women, increasing the operating space and political support for women's civil society organizations and local service providers, providing predeployment training for peacekeepers and improving gender balance, and providing socioeconomic reintegration and or resettlement support for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence? What measures have been taken by your Government to contribute to those efforts?
- How can Member States continue to support the efforts of the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, in particular in terms of preventing the recurrence of conflict-related sexual violence by empowering women at risk, fostering gender equality to enhance economic and social stability, delivering justice for survivors, including reparative justice, and ensuring that perpetrators at all levels of the command chain are held accountable for crimes of sexual violence? How can the Security Council and other Member States support the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict and women's protection advisers in the field to engage with State and non-State parties to conflict to obtain protection commitments and systematically monitor their compliance, through joint communiques, frameworks of cooperation or their equivalent?

V. Format and briefers

9. The open debate will take place on 16 April 2018 at 10 a.m. in the Security Council Chamber.

10. It will be chaired by the Permanent Representative of Peru to the United Nations, Gustavo Meza-Cuadra.

11. The following speakers will brief the Council:

- Deputy Secretary-General, Amina J. Mohammed, through video teleconferencing (to be confirmed)
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, Pramila Patten
- Senior Researcher at Kaladan Press, Razia Sultana, on behalf of the NGO Working Group on Women, Peace and Security

VI. Expected outcome

12. No outcome document is planned for adoption at this meeting.

United Nations A/72/826–S/2018/312

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
9 April 2018

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-third year

Letter dated 5 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am transmitting herewith the record of the ceasefire violations by the Azerbaijani armed forces along the State border of the Republic of Armenia during the month of March 2018 (see annex I).*

I am also transmitting herewith the record of the ceasefire violations registered by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic) during the month of March 2018 (see annex II).*

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

18-05578 (E) 120418

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Annex I to the letter dated 5 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan along the State border with the Republic of Armenia, 1–31 March 2018

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
1 March	**Tavush, Gegharkunik and Ararat regions**	**12**	Small arms and light weapons: 106
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Aygedzor	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 13 (Movses: 7; Chambarak: 6)
	Movses	1	
	Paravakar	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 28
	Berkaber	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Koti	1	
	Baghanis	3	
	Chambarak	1	
	Yeraskh	2	
2 March	**Tavush and Gegharkunik regions**	**11**	Small arms and light weapons: 104
	Aygedzor	7	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 21
	Paravakar	2	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 12 (Paravakar)
	Movses	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 29
	Geghamasar	1	
3 March	**Tavush, Gegharkunik and Ararat regions**	**5**	Small arms and light weapons: 54
			Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Aygedzor	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 20 (Vahan)
	Movses	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 50
	Sevkar	1	
	Vahan	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
4 March	**Tavush and Gegharkunik regions**	**2**	Small arms and light weapons: 40
	Aygedzor	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 25
	Chambarak	1	
5 March	**Tavush and Vayots Dzor regions**	**5**	Small arms and light weapons: 46
	Aygedzor	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Movses	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Khndzorut	1	
6 March	**Tavush region**	**3**	Small arms and light weapons: 77
	Aygedzor	2	
	Chinari	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
7 March	**Tavush and Gegharkunik regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 36
	Aygedzor	3	Large-calibre machine guns: 70
	Chinari	2	
	Kayan	1	
	Chambarak	1	
8 March	**Tavush and Gegharkunik regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 48
	Aygedzor	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 7
	Chinari	2	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Aygedzor: 3; Berdavan: 7)
	Kayan	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 30
	Chambarak	1	
9 March	**Tavush region**	9	Small arms and light weapons: 220
	Chinari	3	
	Aygepar	2	
	Aygedzor	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Berkaber	2	
10 March	**Tavush and Gegharkunik regions**	15	Small arms and light weapons: 198
	Aygedzor	5	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 20
	Chinari	3	Large-calibre machine guns: 50
	Aygepar	2	
	Vazashen	2	
	Berdavan	1	
	Koti	1	
	Geghamasar	1	
11 March	**Tavush and Syunik regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 194
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5
	Chinari	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Agarak	3	
12 March	**Tavush region**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 22
	Aygedzor	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 25
	Chinari	3	
	Movses	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
13 March	**Tavush region**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 26
	Aygedzor	3	
	Aygepar	2	
14 March	**Tavush and Ararat regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 36
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Berkaber	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
	Baghanis	1	
	Yeraskh	4	
15 March	**Tavush and Ararat regions**	**7**	Small arms and light weapons: 67
	Aygedzor	4	Large-calibre machine guns: 1
	Vazashen	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	2	
16 March	**Tavush, Gegharkunik and Ararat regions**	**16**	Small arms and light weapons: 167 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 19
	Chinari	3	Large-calibre machine guns: 76
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre mortars: 2 (Vahan)
	Paravakar	2	
	Vazashen	1	
	Sevkar	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Vahan	3	
	Yeraskh	2	
17 March	**Tavush region**	**5**	Small arms and light weapons: 36
	Aygedzor	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 40
	Kayan	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 25 (Aygedzor)
	Berdavan	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 20
18 March	**Tavush, Gegharkunik and Ararat regions**	**7**	Small arms and light weapons: 105 Large-calibre machine guns: 25
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Kayan	1	
	Koti	1	
	Khndzorut	1	
	Angeghakot	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
19 March	**Tavush and Gegharkunik regions**	**4**	Small arms and light weapons: 97
	Dovegh	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10
	Berdavan	1	
	Chapni	1	
	Jil	1	
20 March	**Tavush region**	**2**	Small arms and light weapons: 2
	Chinari	2	
21 March	**Tavush, Gegharkunik and Vayots Dzor regions**	**20**	Small arms and light weapons: 1,035 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6
	Aygedzor	2	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 40 (Kolagir)
	Kolagir	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 16

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
	Aygepar	2	
	Sevkar	2	
	Voskepar	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Berdavan	3	
	Koti	1	
	Tsapatagh	1	
	Pambak	1	
	Jil	2	
	Chambarak	1	
	Khndzorut	1	
23 March	**Tavush region**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 61
	Aygedzor	4	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3
	Chinari	2	
	Voskevan	1	
24 March	**Tavush and Ararat regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 8
	Aygedzor	1	
	Chinari	1	
	Aygepar	1	
	Paruyr Sevak	1	
25 March	**Tavush and Ararat regions**	9	Small arms and light weapons: 123
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 7
	Aygedzor	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 15
	Vazashen	1	
	Berdavan	3	
	Baghanis	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
26 March	**Tavush and Gegharkunik regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 205
	Aygedzor	1	
	Chinari	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Jil	1	
27 March	**Tavush and Gegharkunik regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 82
	Chinari	2	
	Aygedzor	1	
	Ttujur	1	
28 March	**Tavush, Gegharkunik and Vayots Dzor region**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 40 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15
	Vazashen	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Chambarak)
	Chambarak	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 12
	Bardzruni	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
29 March	**Tavush and Gegharkunik regions**	**7**	Small arms and light weapons: 60
	Aygedzor	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3
	Berkaber	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 135
	Berdavan	2	
	Jil	1	
30 March	**Tavush and Syunik regions**	**6**	Small arms and light weapons: 182
	Chinari	2	
	Aygehovit	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Voskepar	1	
	Chapni	1	
31 March	**Tavush region**	**2**	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 30
	Vazashen	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 2
	Berdavan	1	

Annex II to the letter dated 5 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh Republic), 1–31 March 2018

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
1 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	32	Small arms and light weapons: 230 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Ashaghi Veysali: 4; Gjulistan: 2)
2 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	46	Small arms and light weapons: 812 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 37
3 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	22	Small arms and light weapons: 344 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 22 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Karakhanbeyli)
4 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	34	Small arms and light weapons: 385 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 11 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Bash Karvend: 1; Tallish: 1)
5 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	24	Small arms and light weapons: 327 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 25 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 27 (Yusifjanli: 8; Shikhlyar: 10; Levonarkh: 9) Large-calibre machine guns: 10
6 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	21	Small arms and light weapons: 268 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Gjulistan)
7 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	30	Small arms and light weapons: 233 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 35 (Shikhlyar: 30; Gjulistan: 5) Large-calibre machine guns: 80
8 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	33	Small arms and light weapons: 433 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 7 (Gjulistan: 2; Seysulan: 5) Large-calibre machine guns: 15
9 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	23	Small arms and light weapons: 220 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 31 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Gjulistan)
10 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	25	Small arms and light weapons: 422 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Geytape: 5; Gjulistan: 1)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
11 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	23	Small arms and light weapons: 246 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 44 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 7 (Levonarkh)
12 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	38	Small arms and light weapons: 387 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 22 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 20 (Karakhanbeyli: 8; Dzraberd: 10, Gjulistan: 2)
13 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	21	Small arms and light weapons: 222
14 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	28	Small arms and light weapons: 270 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 34 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 12 (Karvend)
15 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	18	Small arms and light weapons: 185 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 9 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Karvend: 1; Yusifjanli: 3) Large-calibre machine guns: 12
16 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	35	Small arms and light weapons: 586 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 17 Grenade launchers: 3
17 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	38	Small arms and light weapons: 236 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 41 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Shikhlyar) Large-calibre machine guns: 10
18 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	27	Small arms and light weapons: 250 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 15 (Shikhlyar: 13; Seysulan: 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 25
19 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	41	Small arms and light weapons: 197 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 17 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 7 (Ashaghi Seydakhmedli: 5; Kurapatkino: 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 7
20 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	42	Small arms and light weapons: 320 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 7 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Marzili: 1; Yusifjanli: 1) Large-calibre machine guns: 35
21 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	75	Small arms and light weapons: 983 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 42 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 20 (Gjulistan)
22 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	29	Small arms and light weapons: 660 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 27 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Ashaghi Veysali: 1; Gjulistan: 1)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
23 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	46	Small arms and light weapons: 498 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 11 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 15 (Ashaghi Abdurakhmanli: 7; Dastagir: 3; Gjulistan: 5) Large-calibre machine guns: 20
24 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	32	Small arms and light weapons: 223 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 11 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Dastagir)
25 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	33	Small arms and light weapons: 213 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 22 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 34 (Shikhlyar) Large-calibre machine guns: 100
26 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	22	Small arms and light weapons: 207 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Dastagir) Large-calibre machine guns: 30
27 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	20	Small arms and light weapons: 187 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 8 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Bash Karvend) Large-calibre machine guns: 15
28 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	43	Small arms and light weapons: 748 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 47 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 16 (Kurapatkino) Large-calibre machine guns: 15
29 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	60	Small arms and light weapons: 579 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 44 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Shikhlyar) Large-calibre machine guns: 5
30 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	28	Small arms and light weapons: 408 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 28 (Marzili: 3; Shikhlyar: 18; Seysulan: 5; Levonarkh: 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 16
31 March	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	11	Small arms and light weapons: 81 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 36 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Yarmja)

United Nations S/2018/313

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 April 2018
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 6 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith an information bulletin dated 6 April 2018 from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

18-05973 (E) 160418 160418

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Annex to the letter dated 6 April 2018 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Information bulletin from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defence regarding the status of implementation of the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas (6 April 2018)

Observance of the ceasefire regime

Monitoring groups have continued to monitor observance of the ceasefire regime as part of implementing the Memorandum on the creation of de-escalation areas in the Syrian Arab Republic, signed by the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and the Islamic Republic of Iran on 4 May 2017.

The situation in the de-escalation areas has been assessed as stable.

The Russian representative office of the Russian and Turkish Joint Commission reviewing issues related to violations of the ceasefire regime has reported eight incidents of gunfire in the following Governorates: four in Ladhiqiyah, two in Aleppo and two in Damascus.

The Turkish representative office has reported five incidents of gunfire in Idlib Governorate.

Provision of humanitarian aid to the population of the Syrian Arab Republic

Over the past 24 hours the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides in the Syrian Arab Republic has carried out one humanitarian operation in Taqsis, Hama Governorate. Food with a total weight of 8.45 tons was distributed.

In total, 1,779 humanitarian operations have been carried out.

The total weight of humanitarian cargo delivered is 2,508.4 tons.

Over the past 24 hours, medical assistance has been provided to 184 residents.

In total, medical assistance has been provided to 76,148 residents.

Reconciliation of opposing sides

Over the past 24 hours two ceasefire agreements have been signed with Dumaynah and Qantarah al-Janubiyah in Hama Governorate.

The number of populated areas that have joined the reconciliation process has increased to 2,497.

The number of armed groups that have announced their commitment to accepting and fulfilling the terms of the ceasefire is unchanged — it is still 234.